

SIMS MUST PROVE CHANGE, SAYS DANIELS

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Snow, Warmer.



The



Evening World.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Clearing, Colder.



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TWO WOMEN DIE ON LA LORRAINE DURING STORM AT SEA

CASE OF THE KAISER TAKEN UP BY OFFICIALS OF HOLLAND; ALLIED NOTE IS RECEIVED

Dutch May Ask Wilhelm to Surrender Himself for Trial.

FORMAL DEMAND MADE.

Netherlands Told It Is Her Duty to Associate Self With Entente.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 19.—Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, the Dutch Premier, has had a long conference with Foreign Minister Karsbeek, presumably over the Allied note demanding extradition of the former Kaiser.

The Dutch officials, it was said, agreed to make representations to the former Kaiser suggesting he offer to surrender voluntarily to the Allies. The German Naval Attache conferred with the Secretary of the Foreign Office presumably over the surrender of the ex-emperor of Germany.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19.—According to a despatch from the Hague, belief is expressed at the Dutch capital that pressing measures will be taken with a view to inducing him to voluntarily place himself at the disposal of the Allies.

TEXT OF DEMAND MADE ON HOLLAND FOR THE EX-KAISER

Crimes of War Cited and Holland's Duty to World Pointed Out.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Holland is told in the Allied note demanding the extradition of former Emperor William of Germany that she will "not fulfil her international duty" if she refuses to associate herself with the Entente Powers in chastising crimes committed by Germans during the war.

The text of the note sent to The Hague, made public this morning, is as follows:

"In notifying by this presents the Netherlands Government and Queen of the text of Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles, a certified copy of which is annexed, which came into force Jan. 10, 1919, the Powers have the honor to make known at the same time that they have decided to put into execution without delay this article."

Article 227 "publicly arraigns William II, of Germany, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties," and declares the Allied and Associated Powers will address a request to the Netherlands Government for his surrender in order that he may be placed on trial.

"Consequently, the powers address to the Government of the Netherlands an official demand to deliver into their hands William of Hohenzollern, former Emperor of Germany, in order that he may be judged."

WHY DEMAND FOR KAISER IS MADE ON HOLLAND.

"Individuals residing in Germany against whom the Allied and Associated Powers have brought charges are to be delivered to them under Article 228 of the peace treaty, and the former Emperor, if he had remained in Germany, would have been delivered under the same conditions by the German Government."

INNOCENT MAN 10 MONTHS IN JAIL ON MURDER CHARGE

Alleged Confessions of Three Sailors Will Bring Release of Bill Hyde.

When a Raymond Street Jan. turnkey stepped up to the door of Bill Hyde's cell to-day and said, "We got to be turning you loose, Hyde; they got the three fellows who done that job," young Hyde, indicted 10 months ago for the hold up of a confectionary store and the murder of its proprietor, did not waste a minute saying: "I've been telling you so."

"He just looked out of the window," said the turnkey, "at the snow blowing all over Brooklyn, and said: 'This is about the prettiest day I have ever seen.'"

Following the arrests and alleged confessions of three sailors of the United States Navy, Joseph F. Orth, Jesse Walker and Guy Nichols, District Attorney Lewis announced that a motion will be made without delay for the dismissal of the indictment against Hyde, who, the District Attorney is convinced, had nothing to do with the killing of Sam Wolchock of No. 208 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, on March 11, 1919. The sailors, two of them deserters, are said to have confessed that they entered the candy shop in the hope of getting at least \$200. Their haul, they say, was \$121 less.

Orth, turned over to the civil authorities by the officials of Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been indicted for the murder—he says he was the lookout—and held without bail. Walker was arrested at Mattoon, Ill., and Nichols at Norfolk, Va.

Three days after the hold-up and murder two detectives arrested Hyde and another young man living at No. 1098 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Hyde protested his innocence. He was "positively" identified by the daughter of a neighborhood merchant as one of "two" men who had been running from the Wolchock store. The murder took place at 1 o'clock P. M. Hyde admitted being in the neighborhood three or four hours later. He said he was calling on his sweetheart. A girl corroborated his story. He was indicted. He protested his innocence. Walker, spelling his name backwards and known as "Redlaw," was arrested in Mattoon for breaking into a house. Chicago police investigated and found a notebook which, they thought, connected him with New York breaks last spring.

Chicago sent notebook, revolver and a photograph of "Redlaw" to Capt. Arthur Carey, in charge of the Holocene Bureau, and a dealer in Holocene identified the pistol as one that he sold early last March to the man in the photograph. After that, the police say, Walker "came through" and named Orth. The latter, Capt. Carey says, told everything.

\$120,000 Fire at Nazareth, Pa. NAZARETH, Pa., Jan. 19.—Fire last evening destroyed half a dozen buildings with no many business establishments and a glove factory located on Third Street. Six families residing in apartments over the stores were rendered homeless. The loss is \$120,000.

WORLD RESTAURANT. Special for today, Jan. 19, 1920: Small steak, French fried potatoes, rice, salad, coffee, and fruit. Open till 11:30. 1410 East, World Building.—A.D.

LA LORRAINE HERE; NEARLY FOUNDERED IN TERRIFIC GALE

Waves Washed Upper Works And Liner Was Covered With Ice.

ENTIRE TRIP STORMY.

Two Women Die in Height of Hurricane—Captain Feared for His Vessel.

Sheathed in ice, La Lorraine came into port to-day after weathering storms the like of which Capt. Victor Bravet says he has not seen in his thirty years at sea. Head winds and tremendous seas battered the ship from Jan. 8, when she left the sheltered quays of Le Havre until Fire Island was sighted. On Thursday the storm was at its height and Capt. Bravet acknowledged to-day that there were times when he thought his ship, one of the sturdiest afloat, was going to founder. Waves broke continually over the upper works.

At the height of the storm two women passengers died of pneumonia. Mrs. Charles Novack, wife of an armistice lieutenant, who was returning to Washington with her husband, and Mrs. Anna Fontana of Fall River, Mass. Their bodies were embalmed and will be taken to their former homes for burial.

F. S. Hane, a New York clothing manufacturer, who has crossed the ocean seventy times, and Mrs. Alfred Pfeiffer of Connecticut, who has made twenty trips, asserted that nothing in all their experience had led them to imagine that the sea could rage as it did in the last ten days.

Mark Peter, the Swiss Minister to the United States, and his wife were passengers. M. Peter is a lawyer of Geneva, and has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Another passenger was Mrs. F. Kuskulian, who was Miss Letta Summers of No. 203 West 83d Street when she went aboard two months ago to visit her fiancé in the A. E. F. They were married in the course of the visit and the bride returned home ahead of her husband.

Five influenza cases were discovered on board the steamer. They were taken to the Isolation Hospital on Swinburne Island.

TWO CHILDREN ARE SAVED IN BLAZE

Sixty Families Made Homeless—Woman Is Rescued by Traffic Policeman.

Traffic Policeman Patrick Ladd, stationed at 29th Street and Eighth Avenue, joined other policemen to-day in searching a six-story tenement house at No. 327 West 29th Street, where a fire was driving frantic negro families to the street. He found Mrs. Florence Price in bed with a six-month-old child at her side, both overcome with smoke and the bed covers blazing. He wrapped her head in a blanket, put the baby under his overcoat and took both to the street.

Patrolman Robert Enright saved an unidentified child he found lying in the hallway of the fourth floor.

About sixty families were made homeless.

DEATH THREATS SENT TO PALMER

Department of Justice Officials Take Precautions to Guard Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Threats against the life of Attorney General Palmer are being made daily, it became known here today, because of his activities in suppressing criminal radicals. Department of Justice officials have been taking every precaution to guard their chief.

"Threatening letters are received almost every day," said Robert Scott, confidential secretary to Palmer, to-day.

SUPREME COURT WILL DECIDE VALIDITY OF DRY AMENDMENTS IN RHODE ISLAND TEST SUIT

Grants State Permission to Attack Law in Original Proceedings, Hastening Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Validity of the Federal Prohibition Constitutional Amendment is to be determined by the Supreme Court, which to-day granted the State of Rhode Island permission to institute original proceedings to test it and to enforce its enforcement in that State.

Rhode Island in making the application claimed the law could not be enforced in the State against its consent, as the State had rejected the prohibition amendment.

Enforcement would be a serious infringement upon the police powers and sovereign rights of the State, it was claimed.

The suit was authorized by the

Rhode Island Legislature and backed with an application of \$5,000.

The Supreme Court refused to grant an injunction restraining State and Federal officers from enforcing Constitutional Prohibition in the State. Rhode Island must be as dry as any other State until the case is finally disposed of.

Even with the expedition granted to-day, the case probably will not be argued until March as the court recesses during February.

The Court to-day was asked to advance arguments in cases testing the constitutional right of States by ratification to override action of Legislatures in ratifying the Prohibition amendment. The suit was brought in the lower courts by George S. Hawke, Cincinnati lawyer, seeking to enjoin Harvey C. Smith, Secretary of State, from submitting the Prohibition Amendment to a referendum.

49 LIVES LOST WHEN N. Y. SHIP IS SUNK ABROAD

Macona Hits Rock and Founders on Way From Copenhagen—Only One Saved.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19.—Forty-nine members of the crew of the American steamer Macona, which struck a rock off Nidingen Light and foundered, were lost, the only survivor being the second mate.

The Macona was owned by the Macona Steamship Corporation and managed by the Barber Steamship Lines, Inc. She was bound for New York in ballast from Gothenburg, Sweden. Of the crew of 49, eleven were whites and the rest Chinese. The second officer, the only survivor, is A. V. Movassio, No. 453 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

The other whites on board, all of whom are believed to have perished, were: Capt. Andrew Willemson, Brooklyn; Chief Officer P. C. Mutch, No. 13 Hogan Place, Winfield, L. I.; Third Officer Charles Roswell, No. 42 Soughton Street, Dorchester, Mass.; Chief Engineer D. Lindstrom, No. 475 Palladium Avenue, Jersey City; First Assistant Engineer J. E. Berg, No. 271 58th Street, Brooklyn; Second Assistant Engineer O. P. Johansen, No. 130 Christopher Street; Third Assistant Engineer Vincent Knovatch, address unknown; Deck Officer Carl Hakanson, No. 177 55th Street, Brooklyn; Wireless Operator L. B. Robinson, Portland, Me.; and Cadet Benjamin Glusell, No. 144 West 97th Street, Brooklyn.

The Macona was a vessel of 5,311 tons. She sailed from New York Nov. 4.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Threats against the life of Attorney General Palmer are being made daily, it became known here today, because of his activities in suppressing criminal radicals. Department of Justice officials have been taking every precaution to guard their chief.

"Threatening letters are received almost every day," said Robert Scott, confidential secretary to Palmer, to-day.

"Although many are obviously written from drunks, there is no doubt that there is real danger."

REAL INSIDE STORY OF ROW STIRRED UP BY ADMIRAL SIMS

High Naval Officer, Not Daniels, Tried to Put Him on His Guard.

JEALOUSY DURING WAR.

Resentment Felt Because Sims Credited British Navy With Getting U. S. Army Across.

By David Laurence.

Special Correspondent of The Evening World.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(Copyright, 1920.)—Admiral Sims, referred to jealously in naval circles as the "best British Admiral in the American Navy" because of his sympathetic attitude toward the British Navy, for which American sailors have entertained always the keenest rivalry, has stirred up another international scandal.

Once before President Taft felt obliged to reprimand the then Commander Sims for what became famous as his "blood-is-thicker-than-water" speech. Whether a reprimand is in store for Admiral Sims this time is conjectural. Certainly Secretary Daniels never told him that he "must not let the British pull the wool over his eyes," and that America "would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

If anybody said that to Admiral Sims, it was a high naval officer in the Department who relied on Admiral Sims's discretion not to repeat that admonition any more than the remarks which naval officers have been wont to express about every navy under the sun in the confidence of their own private conversations.

OFFICERS FREE IN CRITICISM IN PRIVATE CONVERSATION

Indeed, if everything some of our high naval officers have from time to time said about other navies were to appear in print more than one Government would be demanding an apology and a retraction. And if everything the British naval officers have said about the American Navy, or the British staff officers have said about the American Army were to be published more than one American would be hot under the collar.

But what naval and military men say publicly in all countries is usually tempered by the knowledge that diplomacy and international courtesy forbids the making public of such remarks because of irritating effects on international relations.

The Department of State, for instance, promptly saw the indiscretion in Admiral Sims's latest remark on Sunday and advised Secretary Daniels to make a statement, which he did promptly in his letter to the Chairman of the Senate Military Staff Committee.

FRICION SOON DEVELOPED WITH THE HOME OFFICE.

Unquestionably somebody in the Navy Department did caution Admiral Sims not to be beguiled by the British Admiralty. And it was not long before friction between Admiral Sims, taking the side of the British, and the office of naval operations in the United States defending the traditions of the American Navy became pronounced.

As one official in the Navy Department remarked: "Everything that the British did or wanted looked right to Sims, and everything the American Navy did or wanted looked wrong. In the same spirit, Admiral Sims opposed the laying of the mine barrage which effectually closed the North Sea to German submarines and we had the hardest time convincing both the British Admiralty and Admiral Sims that it should be done."

Perhaps if Congress broadened the

(Continued on Second Page.)

BUSINESS OF ADMIRAL SIMS WAS TO OBEY HIS ORDER, SAYS HEAD OF NAVY DEPARTMENT

"He Must Be Required to Establish Every Criticism He Has Made," Announces Secretary Daniels—"His Duties Were to Report Information."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—"Rear Admiral Sims must be required to establish every criticism he has made of the department," said Secretary Daniels to-day. "The business of Rear Admiral Sims was to obey orders. His duties were to make recommendations, give us all the information and all the facts, and then carry out instructions from the department."

Secretary Daniels said that in the first summer of the war Admiral Sims was given the title of Commander of the United States Naval forces in European waters, but that as a matter of fact "his duties were not afloat."

"The country and the world have already had the job of the navy very well done. Whether on the 17th of June or the 27th of July, or some particular date, we should or should not have sent so many destroyers to a certain place, or whether they could be made ready at that time, or whether it was important to retain some to protect our coasts, were, of course, matters of naval strategy.

"There may be differences of opinion between naval officers as to these matters but there is nothing about this big job the navy did that I am not only willing but glad and happy for all the people in America to know about."

"The paramount duty of the American Navy," Mr. Daniels declared, "was to protect the passage of American troops to Europe, and the safeguarding of merchant shipping, vital as that was recognized to be necessarily secondary."

"There was not a minute during the war when we did not do everything we possibly could to increase naval effort and add naval craft to fight submarines and protect our troops." He ordered 250 destroyers and there wasn't a minute during the war that work was not pressed to the full capacity of the country. We wanted every ship in America that was fit for use. We utilized the yards, every private yard—everything was pressed almost to the breaking point to hasten things.

"I have been Secretary of the Navy now nearly seven years and I have never had any trouble at all since I have been here, but sometimes some Rear Admiral has broken out, I think about two, but I never had any controversy with the first one. But when the smoke blows away, I have no doubt that the public will see that naval administration has been efficient."

Secretary Daniels said that unless the Senate investigation is made to the entire satisfaction of the American people an inquiry will be made by a Naval Board. He added that "no organization in the history of the world ever did a better job than the American Navy."

Secretary Daniels emphasized that, contrary to a popular impression, Admiral Sims throughout the war was subordinate to Admiral Mayo, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. He indicated that on the question of the distribution of destroyers, strength as well as on other questions, Admiral Sims was overruled by Admiral Mayo as well as the Department.

FULL PROBING OF NAVY ORDERED; SIMS ON THE STAND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Complete investigation of Rear Admiral Sims's charges against the Navy Department's conduct of the war will be

made.